

M'GRAW TRIES TO HOLD UP MR. SCOTT,

But the Junior West Virginia Senator is Sworn in Without Any Objection.

KNIGHT OF THE PURPLE PENCIL

Makes Personal Appeal to Several Democratic Senators—No Flaw in Scott's Title.

DAYTON'S BIG CRIST OF BILLS

Measure Providing for \$1,000,000 Government Building at Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Hon. N. B. Scott, the junior representative of West Virginia in the senate, was today sworn in as a senator of the United States. He was escorted to the secretary's desk by Senator Elkins, and within a few moments of the opening hour, (12 o'clock) he was invested with all the rights of a member of the upper house.

There was no mention in the proceedings of Mr. McGraw, nor of his effort to "maintain a republican form of government in West Virginia." His protest will necessarily await action. The committee on privileges and elections will doubtless take up the case some time along with that of Senator Clark, of Montana, and Senator Quay. Meanwhile, Senator Scott is on the official roll. He was today formally presented to his colleagues. Subsequent to the adjournment, his desk in the senate today, was covered with rare roses, which were sent from the internal revenue bureau.

It is understood Mr. McGraw went to several Democratic senators today, in advance of the assembling of Congress, and made a personal appeal to have Senator Scott "held up," even if it were but for a day. The evidence of his success is seen in the fact that no one objected when Senator Scott presented himself to be sworn in. Mr. McGraw at once vacated his seat in the gallery and went outside. No one on either side of the chamber, so far as has developed, believes there is any flaw whatever in Senator Scott's title.

WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS

Well Placed in the Drawing for Seats With Exception of Representative Dayton—The Second District Congressman Introduces Eighty-five Bills and Petitions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The house members drew for seats today, and of all the West Virginians Mr. Dayton is regarded as being the least fortunate. He was in the last group called, the others being Messrs. Grosvenor, of Ohio, Hepburn, of Iowa, and Daltell, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dayton's seat is numbered 15, in one of the aisles running west, and is located not far from the outside row. Mr. Johnson is well placed on the Democratic side, and Messrs. Dovener and Freer, have good seats in a row, with but one number between them, and about where Mr. Dayton sat in the last Congress.

Mr. Dayton today inaugurated his work for the session by introducing eighty-five bills and four petitions, as follows: For the relief of Enos and J. David Dinkle, of Jefferson county; for the relief of Forest W. Brown, Jefferson county; for the relief of Thomas D. Hawker; to divide the state of West Virginia into two judicial districts; granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Mickey; granting an increase of pension to Deborah J. Fogle, of Terra Alta; to remove the charge of absence without leave from the military record of John Frederick; for the relief of James Evans; authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieutenant Commander R. M. G. Brown, now of the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list; for the relief of Lewis Beckman; for the relief of John C. Felton; for the relief of John Edwards, alias John D. Edwards, late Company A, Coles Battalion Potomac home brigade cavalry, Maryland volunteers; for the removal of the charge of desertion; for the relief of Thomas B. Scott; granting a pension to Sarah J. Pugh; for the relief of George F. Anderson, of Jefferson county; granting a pension to James W. Wentz; for the relief of Henry Gettle; to carry out the findings of the court of claims in the case of James M. Wentfall; for the relief of Mary E. Staleup, widow of Joshua Staleup; granting a pension to Arabella Downey; granting an increase of pension to I. M. Lock; granting an increase of pension to I. J. Rice; for the relief of the trustees of Trinity church of Martinsburg; granting a pension to George W. Johnson.

Granting and increase of pension to William R. Huffman; for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased, late of Berkeley county; for the relief of volunteer officers and enlisted men in the war with Spain; granting a pension to Edgar Travis; for the relief of Mary C. Hoffman; for the relief of Wilder Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Harper's Ferry; to correct the naval record of George W. Sherrard; for the relief of John A. Stuart alias John Vanderpool, first class boy in the United States navy, on a ship of war Saratoga, war with Mexico; for the re-

lief of county court of Upshur county, for the relief of Richard W. Heaver, Company K, First regiment infantry, war with Mexico; for the relief of the county court of Randolph county, West Virginia; for the relief of Mary E. Buckley, of Randolph county; for the relief of Randolph Custer; granting a pension to I. D. Caldwell; for the relief of Mrs. Anne Helakell; for the relief of the trustees of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Martinsburg; removing the charge of desertion from the record of James W. Johnson; granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Prier; for the relief of the estate of William Smallwood, deceased, late of Jefferson county; for the relief of Stephen R. Stafford, captain, Fifteenth infantry, United States army; to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Charles Thompson; to pension Missouri B. Ross; for the relief of Justus M. Curtis; for the relief of George W. Graham; for the relief of the estate of Jeremiah Kibler; granting a pension to Jane Allen; granting an increase of pension to James L. T. Sharp; for the relief of Dennis A. Linsinger; to relieve Ludwig Rupprecht of the charge of desertion; for the relief of Jacob Shank; granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Bosely.

Granting arrears of pension to Jane Stonebreaker; to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Hall; for the relief of Harmon Snyder; for the relief of John W. Smith, of West Virginia; to relieve Eli Shuman from the charge of desertion; for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical church of Martinsburg; granting a pension to George A. Lister; for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal church of Webster, W. Va.; granting a pension to Catharine Hey; for the relief of Catharine L. Chaney; granting an increase of pension to David T. Shippe; for the relief of the estate of John Hutton, deceased; granting a pension to James Ryan; for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Martinsburg; granting a pension to Francis M. Cain; for the relief of the estate of Daniel Ott, deceased, late of Jefferson county; for the relief of John Vland, of Jefferson county; to remove the charge of desertion from John Lyons; for the relief of William Norris; providing for leaves of absence to certain per diem employees of the government; granting a pension to Martin Hope; for the relief of Nancy A. Hoffman; for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator of James A. Moss, deceased; for the relief of George Koonce, of Jefferson county; granting a pension to Henrietta B. Lee, surviving child of Daniel Bedinger, a soldier in the revolutionary war; for the relief of A. B. Rohrbough; for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarawas lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg.

Petitions of James Bane, of Jefferson county, praying reference of war claim to the court of claims; of heirs of John T. Shaul, of Jefferson county, praying reference of war claim to the court of claims; of the heirs of Madison Daniels, of Randolph county, praying reference of war claim to the court of claims; of the heirs of John A. Hutton, of Randolph county, praying reference of war claim to the court of claims.

GOSSIPING NOTES

About West Virginia—Wheeling's New Government Building—River Appropriations—Personal Mention.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Freer left the city this afternoon for Philadelphia on a business trip. He will return to-morrow morning.

The secretary of the treasury estimates for a total appropriation under the title of "public works" of \$76,416,225, against \$40,602,466 in the current appropriation bill. Among the items in the estimates are: For the Monongahela river in West Virginia, \$135,000; for the Ohio river, \$500,000.

Representative Dovener today introduced a bill for the construction of a million dollar government building in Wheeling. The measure provides for the usual preliminaries concerning site and the building will include accommodations for custom house, postoffice and other public offices.

Among the prominent West Virginians in the city yesterday and to-day are: Colonel Robert White, who is looking after the preliminaries for observance of the centennial anniversary of General George Washington death by the Masonic fraternity; Senator Matthews, of Moundsville; Senator and Mrs. S. L. Baker, of Beverly; W. J. Conley, prosecuting attorney of Tucker county; Captain W. P. Rithbone, of Wirt county; A. B. White, collector of Internal Revenue, Parkersburg; Hon. George W. Atkinson, governor, Charleston; Senator Woodard, Roane county; Senator Young, of Upshur county; T. H. B. Duckwall, of Morgan county; A. R. Campbell, of Wheeling, and M. T. Davis.

Hon. B. H. Dovener has this evening the recipient of a handsome collection of flowers, in commemoration of his third election to Congress.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Mixed Up With a Scandal—Justice Wright's Opinion.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—At the conclusion today of the investigation into the concern with which Lord Mayor Newton was said to have been unfavorably mixed up, Judge Wright said he had no judgment to give. He added that the investigation was solely to enable the official receiver of the company to take other proceedings, if he so desired.

It was due to Lord Mayor Newton, he declared, to say that he had successfully resisted the attempt of Promoter Men to appropriate \$25,000 for his own purposes. Such articles of association, however, according to Justice Wright, constituted nothing short of a scandal, and it was highly desirable, in his opinion, that the law should limit powers conferred thereby, which at present placed the public at the mercy of promoters.

OPENING OF FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

The Roberts Case Commanded the Unusual Interest of the Members and Spectators.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

Henderson Inducted Into Office as Speaker—Read Rules Adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Seldom, if ever, have such enormous crowds swarmed about the house to witness the opening scenes of the session as besieged the doors today. The assembling of a new Congress always attracts a big attendance. Today the proceedings in the case of Representative-elect Roberts, which promised to be exciting and, possibly sensational, furnished an additional attraction. For hours before noon, the hour for the house to meet, people streamed through the corridors to the galleries, which looked down upon the arena where the statesmen were congregating. By 11 o'clock a brilliant gathering had assembled. The galleries were black with people, and through the swinging doors could be seen hundreds who were unable to gain admission. Entrance was only obtained by card, for which there was an enormous demand. The ladies' and members' galleries were filled with brilliant and well-dressed women. The executive gallery was filled with high dignitaries of the government, and the diplomatic gallery was resplendent with the representatives of foreign governments.

Scattered through the galleries were people prominent in the political, social and financial world. Very early in the day a monster petition, said to consist of seven million names, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York newspaper. It consisted of twenty-six rolls of names, each about two feet in diameter, encased in the American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the clerk's desk, and were viewed with great curiosity.

Later, Major McDowell, clerk of the house, ordered all except two of the rolls taken out into the lobby.

As the minute hand of the clock opposite the speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of the clerk of the house, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The indescribable buzz ceased. The members arose, and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads. In this stillness the voice of the blind chaplain, Rev. Henry Cougen, of Michigan, was elevated, and his prayer marked the occasion reverently.

After the reading of the opening prayer, the clerk called the roll, and a minute later the buzz had recommenced, making a noisy background for the staccato notes of the clerk as he called out the names.

Mr. Roberts sat listening intently for his name, and when it was called he rose, looking nervous, and ill at ease. There were no demonstrations during the roll call. When it was concluded Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names—a quorum. "The next thing in order," announced the clerk, "is the election of a speaker." Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted vive voce, providing that the house proceed to the election of a speaker for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, as chairman of the Republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson, of Iowa. The mention of the name of General Henderson elicited applause from the Republican side. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side. Mr. Ridgely, of Kansas, nominated John C. Bell, of Colorado, as the Populist candidate. Mr. Wilson, of New York, placed Francis J. Newland, of Nevada, in nomination as the candidate of the Silver party. Each party having put forward its candidate, by the direction of the clerk the roll was called, and each member voted for the candidate of his political affiliation.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, and Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, were appointed tellers.

Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson. The roll call resulted: Henderson, 177; Richardson, 153; Bell, 4; Newlands, 2. The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby, and after a short wait the doors of the main portal of the house swung open, and General Henderson, followed by the two other members of the committee. When the new speaker ascended the rostrum Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced him, and in response to the hearty cheers, he addressed the house as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—The voice of this house has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible to the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country, the approval of one's own conscience, the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this house.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here, encourages me to believe that such imperfections as I may have will be modified by the consideration and support of those constituting this great body."

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the house in point of service, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the speaker. The speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to the members by states. As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen, and with raised hands, were sworn in by the clerk.

The momentary waiting came when the state of Utah and Mr. Roberts' name

was called. Instantly a hush fell upon the assembly. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was on his feet, asking for recognition. The speaker recognized him immediately.

"Object to the swearing in of the representative-elect from Utah, and to his taking his seat," began Mr. Taylor, in a clear, distinct voice.

"I do so, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "on my responsibility as a member of this house, and because specific, serious and apparently well-grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him. A Utah evidence of the proceedings of court in 1889, in which the claimant was convicted, or that he pleaded guilty of the crime of unlawful cohabitation. Affidavits and other papers in my possession indicate that ever since then he has been persistently guilty of the same crime, and that ever since then he has been and is now a polygamist. If this transcript, and the affidavits and papers, tell the truth, the member-elect from Utah is, in my judgment, ineligible to be a member of this house of representatives, both because of the statutory disqualification of the Edmunds law and for higher and graver and quite as sound reasons. I ought also to say, in addition to what I have just said, that I have in my possession a certified copy of the entry under which the claimant to this seat was not naturalized, and that eminent counsel assert that if this be the record in the case, this claimant is not a citizen of the United States. I offer and express no opinion upon that proposition.

"Mr. Speaker, if it were possible to emphasize the gravity of these charges and the responsibility that is at this moment imposed upon this house, we will find that emphasis in the memorials, a small part of which could be physically cared for in this hall, but all of which I now present to the house, from over 7,000,000 American men and women, protesting against the entrance of this representative-elect from Utah."

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's remarks, Mr. McRae, (Dem.) of Arkansas, briefly expressed his concurrence in the protest of Mr. Taylor. If the charges hanging over the head of the representative-elect from Utah were true, he said, his being sworn in would be an assault upon every American home. If true, Mr. Roberts was guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States and of Utah and the charges should be investigated. If they were proven true, he said emphatically, in conclusion, there should not be a vote in the house in favor of allowing him a seat in this body.

Meantime Mr. Roberts had advanced to the head of the aisle and stood there irresolutely.

In view of the objection," said the speaker, addressing him, "the gentleman will step aside."

"I do so," replied Mr. Roberts, "with the understanding that by my action I waive none of my rights."

"None of the gentleman's rights will be lost," said the speaker, and Mr. Roberts thereupon retired quietly to his seat.

There was no demonstration either on the floor or in the galleries. The remaining members were then sworn in, after which Mr. Taylor immediately offered his resolution to refer the case of Mr. Roberts to a special committee. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, It is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the state of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and

"Whereas, Such a charge is made through a member of the house on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits and papers evidencing such ineligibility; therefore be it

Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a representative, be referred to a special committee of nine members of the house, to be appointed by the speaker, and until such committee shall report upon said question, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to send for papers and examine witness on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

An agreement was then reached, by which the consideration of the resolution should be postponed until tomorrow after the reading of the President's message. The excitement thereupon quickly subsided, and many of the spectators left the galleries.

The officers of the house selected by the Republican caucus last Saturday, were then elected. Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, clerk; Henry Casson, of Wisconsin, sergeant-at-arms; J. Glenn, of New York, door-keeper, and J. C. McElroy, of Ohio, postmaster, after which the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the President and the senate of the organization of the house. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cannon, (Rep.), of Illinois; Payne, (Rep.), of New York, and Richardson, (Dem.), of Tennessee, were appointed to join a similar committee of the senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to-morrow.

Mr. Daltell, (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, one of the Republican floor leaders, then precipitated a short but lively debate by offering a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress. They were the rules of three Congresses, he said, and their operation had proved their value.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem.), of Texas, protested against forcing the rules of the last house permanently upon the present house without waiting for consideration, but he expressed a willingness to see them adopted temporarily until others could be framed.

Mr. Bailey followed with some specific criticism of the rules and their operation.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep.), of Iowa, replying to Mr. Richardson, admitted that he had favored some modifications, but he frankly stated that his colleagues in the Republican caucus had been opposed to him and that he had yielded to their united wisdom.

Mr. Daltell then moved the previous question, which was ordered and the vote was taken by ayes and noes upon the adoption of the rules of the last Congress.

SENATE ADJOURNED

Out of Respect to Death of Vice President Hobart, After Administering the Oath of Office to New Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart was paid by the senate today, at its first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The session lasted only thirty-three minutes, and only the most formal and necessary business was transacted. After the adoption of the usual routine resolutions and the administration to the new members of the oath of office, Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, presented fitting resolutions upon the death of the Vice President; the resolutions were ordered to be communicated to the house of representatives, and the session, on motion of Mr. Keen, of New Jersey, was suspended.

Mr. Keen, (New Jersey), then, at 12:35 p. m., moved as a further mark of re-

spect that the senate adjourn, and amid a deep silence the chair declared the motion carried.

In the course of the proceedings of the senate today, Mr. Carter, of Montana, presented a memorial from some of the members of the Montana legislature against the validity of the pretended election of William A. Clark to the senate. The memorial recites that Mr. Clark "did secure and procure votes in this legislative assembly by the payment, therefore, and by the promise of payment, thereof of large sums of money."

The assertion is made that by corruption and bribery Mr. Clark was enabled to secure enough votes to compass his election as senator.

It is recited that the sum of \$30,000 paid to the members of the legislature by Mr. Clark at his agents for votes was produced in open session of the legislature, and deposited in the treasury of Montana, where it still remains unclaimed by Mr. Clark. The sum of \$30,000, it is alleged, was to be paid for the votes of four members of the legislature. It is alleged that the \$30,000 is but a small fraction of the amount expended by Mr. Clark to compass his election.

The charges are signed by Henry S. Stiff, speaker of the house, and twenty-seven other members of the Montana legislature.

Mr. Carter also presented a petition signed by Robert B. Smith, governor of Montana, T. E. Collins, state treasurer, Henry S. Stiff, and many other prominent citizens of Montana, asking for an early and public hearing of the charges against Senator Clark, which are set out fully in the petition.

The petition names a number of the members of the legislature, with sums they are alleged to have received for their votes for Mr. Clark. The sums aggregated, according to the petition, about \$500,000.

KENTUCKY ELECTION BOARD

Thirty-eight Counties Canvassed So Far—Question Between Secretary of State and Judge Pryor as to Who is Custodian of the Returns—The Interesting Work Will Come Later.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 4.—Fifty-one counties were canvassed by the Kentucky state board of election commissioners today, out of a total of 119 counties in the state. Of these 51 counties, five were passed over, to be considered immediately upon conclusion of the work of the canvassing board.

The board met at 11:30 o'clock, in the office of Secretary of State Finley, all three members, ex-Chief Justice Pryor, of the state supreme court; W. T. Ellis and C. D. Poyntz being present.

There was a clash between the commissioners and Secretary of State Finley, who, by virtue of his office, acted as custodian of the certificates received from the county boards of elections.

"We are ready for the returns," said Judge Pryor.

"Adair county," replied the secretary, handing out an envelope.

"Why don't you give us the returns from the entire state?" inquired Mr. Ellis.

"I am custodian of the returns," replied Mr. Finley, "and as such I prefer to keep them in my own hands. I do not mean that the board would for an instant misuse them, but as they are in my charge, and I am responsible for them, I can not give them up, except as they are required by the board."

"They are the property of the board," Mr. Finley, replied Mr. Ellis, "and the board has all the right in the world to have them one by one, or all at once, as it may elect. I am willing that you should be joint custodian with the board while they are in the possession of the board, but I consider even that a concession on the part of the board."

"I must decline to hand them over," was Mr. Finley's reply, "and request leave to consult with my legal advisers."

Mr. Ellis waved his hand in assent, and after a short talk with Augustus Wilson, of Louisville, the attorney acting for the Republican party, Mr. Finley turned around, remarking:

"I will waive the point, Mr. Ellis; here are the returns," and he handed them out.

This was practically the only argument that occurred during the day, and it was carried on without bitterness or discovery on either side. Once begun, the canvass went on rapidly, thirteen counties being disposed of when the board adjourned at 1 o'clock for dinner. It reconvened at 2:30, and within three hours thirty-eight counties, including the five that were passed over, were canvassed. The board will meet again at 9:30 to-morrow morning.

BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER

Won By British After Hard Fighting. Boers Retreated at Dark—Described As a "Day of Hell"—Artillery Was Most Effective—Making Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 4:50 a. m.—There is little further news from the seat of war. Even the latest accounts of the battle at Modder river fail to give an intelligent idea of what happened. There is a feeling of disappointment and a continuing anxiety respecting General Lord Methuen. The Times says editorially:

"The battle affords splendid proof of the unsurpassable qualities of the British soldier, but while victories won solely by the exercise of these qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war. They fill us with pride, but with pride not unmingled with regret at the persistent perversity of circumstances, which apparently, prevents us obtaining equal or greater results by processes savoring a little of that military science of which we hear so much."

Mafeking is safe, or was so on November 24. The British had captured twenty-five burghers of Commandant Dutoit's force.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards, saying simply "In Kimberley," which, it is added may mean that General Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair, continued cold Tuesday. Wednesday—Fair, with rising temperature; fresh to brisk westerly winds, becoming southerly Wednesday.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:	
7 a. m.	31
9 a. m.	30
11 a. m.	29
1 p. m.	28
3 p. m.	27
5 p. m.	26
7 p. m.	25
9 p. m.	24
11 p. m.	23
12 m.	22

{ Weather changeable.

WELCOMED WITH BRASS BANDS

Was General Young and His Command by Citizens of Santa Cruz.

SIX HUNDRED INSURGENTS

Evacuated a Strong Position at Tagudin—Letters From Lieut. Gilmore.

MANILA, Dec. 4, 6 p. m.—The Spanish transport Alva and the gunboats Villalobos and Quilos, with the Spanish garrison and civilians of the Caroline Islands, arrived here to-day. They report that the German governors of the islands, who arrived on the warship Jaguar, occupied Yape, November 3d, Reipan, November 16, and Ponape, October 2. They garrisoned the places with fifteen men each. The Spanish governors at Yape and Ponape said they considered the small German garrisons in danger from the natives.

The Spanish gunboats will probably be offered for sale to the United States government.

The Spanish secretary, Senor Benquente, has arrived here with a note from Lieutenant Gilmore to his sister, Mrs. Major Price. He says he has been ill, but is now in fairly good health. The Spaniards befriended him and gave him money and clothes.

An Associated Press dispatch from Santa Cruz, province of South Iloilo, forwarded by courier to San Fabian, says that General Young, with three troops of the Third cavalry, and Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third infantry, arrived at Santa Cruz to-day. The Americans left Hapasan, province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, in South Iloilo province, but they found, on arriving there, that 600 rebels, under General Tino, had evacuated thirty-six hours before, resorting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been entrenched at Tagudin, on the north side of the river, where a hundred well disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river, with the men up to the armpits in water.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents, and were glad to welcome friendly and protecting troops.

A similar reception awaited General Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses, where rest and refreshments were offered.

General Young's command was almost without food. The men had been living on the country, which affords but little, and the horses are completely worn out, most of them without shoes. The inhabitants of Santa Cruz and of other towns through which the Americans passed, say that Aguinaldo and his entire refugee army have gone into the mountains eastward since the Oregon, Samar and Callao attacked Vigan and landed a force there.

In several towns General Young was shown letters written by Lieutenant Gilmore, showing that he had been kindly treated by the citizens and had been entertained by them when he passed through last May.

Reports indicate that all the American prisoners some twenty-five or thirty, were in Benguet province, but it is supposed now that they have been removed into Lepanto province.

General Young's desire is to pursue the rebels into the mountains. There is no communication between his small command and any of the other American columns, except indirectly, perhaps by sighting and signalling United States gunboats bound to or from Manila.

Captain Rumbold, with thirty-five men of Company G, Thirty-second infantry, while escorting the signal corps laying the wire from Porac to Florida Blanca, charged and routed seventy insurgents, killing a captain and several privates. The Americans found on the captain the sword and revolver that were taken from the body of Navel Cadet Weldon C. Wood, who was killed by the insurgents while in command of the gunboat Urdaneta, when that vessel was captured in the Orani river.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE

Declares the Watchword of the United States to be "No Entangling Alliances," and Does Not Second the Remarks of Chamberlain.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Associated Press is in a position to say that Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, was not only unaware of the tenor of the speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain, at Leicester, November 30, when he himself was speaking at the American Thanksgiving banquet in London, but he was also ignorant of the fact that the secretary of the colonies was making any speech on the same day. Mr. Choate repudiated emphatically any intention to confirm the colonial secretary's remarks, maintaining that he only reiterated, on behalf of the United States, expressions of friendship often made before, and he does not believe there is any necessity of withdrawing anything he said. While refusing to express an opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, Mr. Choate drew attention to his own speech, which included the statement that he believed that the watchword of the United States was still "no entangling alliances."